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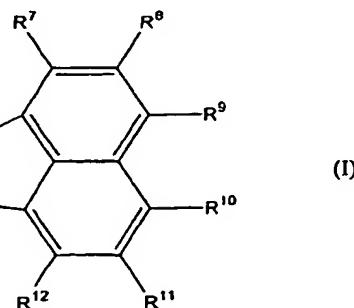
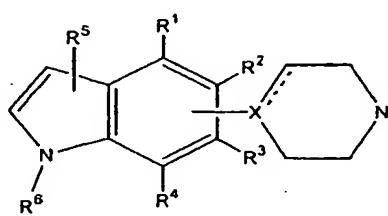
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(54) Title: INDOLE DERIVATIVES USEFUL FOR THE TREATMENT OF CNS DISORDERS



WO 01/98298 A1

(57) Abstract: The present invention relates to dopamine and serotonin receptor ligands having the general formula (I) wherein the meanings of Y, Z, W, n, m, X and R<sup>1</sup>-R<sup>12</sup> are as given in the claims and the description. The compounds of the invention are useful in the treatment of certain psychiatric and neurological disorders, i. e. schizophrenia and other psychoses, anxiety disorders, depression, migraine, cognitive disorders, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and sleep improvement.

**INDOLE DERIVATES USEFUL FOR THE TREATMENT OF CNS DISORDERS****Field of the Invention**

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The present invention relates to a novel class of indole derivatives having affinity for the dopamine D<sub>4</sub> receptor. The compounds are therefore useful in the treatment of certain psychiatric and neurologic disorders, in particular psychoses. The compounds also have affinity for the 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> receptor.

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**Background of the Invention**

Dopamine D<sub>4</sub> receptors belong to the dopamine D<sub>2</sub> subfamily of receptors, which is considered to be responsible for the antipsychotic effects of neuroleptics. The side effects of 15 neuroleptic drugs, which primarily exert their effect via antagonism of D<sub>2</sub> receptors, are known to be due to D<sub>2</sub> receptor antagonism in the striatal regions of the brain. However, dopamine D<sub>4</sub> receptors are primarily located in areas of the brain other than striatum, suggesting that antagonists of the dopamine D<sub>4</sub> receptor will be devoid of extrapyramidal side effects. This is illustrated by the antipsychotic clozapine, which exerts higher affinity 20 for D<sub>4</sub> than D<sub>2</sub> receptors and is lacking extrapyramidal side effects (Van Tol et al. *Nature* 1991, 350, 610; Hadley *Medicinal Research Reviews* 1996, 16, 507-526, and Sanner *Exp. Opin. Ther. Patents* 1998, 8, 383-393).

A number of D<sub>4</sub> ligands, which were postulated to be selective D<sub>4</sub> receptor antagonists (L-25 745,879 and U-101958), have been shown to possess antipsychotic potential (Mansbach et al. *Psychopharmacology* 1998, 135, 194-200). However, recently it has been reported that these compounds are partial D<sub>4</sub> receptor agonists in various *in vitro* efficacy assays (Gazi et al. *Br. J. Pharmacol.* 1998, 124, 889-896 and Gazi et al. *Br. J. Pharmacol.* 1999, 128, 613-620). Furthermore, it was shown that clozapine, which is an effective antipsychotic, is a 30 silent antagonist (Gazi et al. *Br. J. Pharmacol.* 1999, 128, 613-620).

Consequently, D<sub>4</sub> ligands, which are partial D<sub>4</sub> receptor agonists or antagonists, may have beneficial effects against psychoses.

Dopamine D<sub>4</sub> antagonists may also be useful for the treatment of cognitive deficits (Jentsch et al. *Psychopharmacology* 1999, 142:78-84).

Furthermore, evidence for a genetic association between the "primarily inattentive" subtype 5 of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder and a tandem duplication polymorphism in the gene encoding the dopamine D<sub>4</sub> receptor has been published (McCracken et al. *Mol. Psychiat.* 2000, 5, 531-536). This clearly indicates a link between the dopamine D<sub>4</sub> receptor and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder and ligands affecting this receptor may be useful for the treatment of this particular disorder.

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Various effects are known with respect to compounds, which are ligands at the different serotonin receptor subtypes. As regards the 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> receptor, which was previously referred to as the 5-HT<sub>2</sub> receptor, the following effects have been reported e.g.:

15

Antidepressive effect and improvement of the sleep quality (Meert et al. *Drug. Dev. Res.* 1989, 18, 119.), reduction of the negative symptoms of schizophrenia and of extrapyramidal side-effects caused by treatment with classical neuroleptics in schizophrenic patients (Gelders *British J. Psychiatry* 1989, 155 (suppl. 5), 33). Furthermore, selective 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> antagonists could be effective in the prophylaxis and treatment of migraine (Scrip Report; "Migraine – Current trends in research and treatment"; PJB Publications Ltd.; May 1991) and in the treatment of anxiety (Colpart et al. *Psychopharmacology* 1985, 86, 303-305 and Perregaard et al. *Current Opinion in Therapeutic Patents* 1993, 1; 101-128).

25

Some clinical studies implicate the 5-HT<sub>2</sub> receptor subtype in aggressive behaviour. Furthermore, atypical serotonin-dopamine antagonist neuroleptics, have 5-HT<sub>2</sub> receptor antagonistic effect in addition to their dopamine blocking properties, and have been reported to possess anti-aggressive behaviour (Connor et al. *Exp. Opin. Ther. Patents.* 1998, 8(4), 350-351).

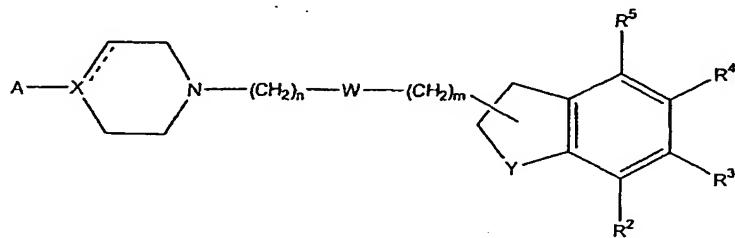
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Recently, evidence has also accumulated which support the rational for selective 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> antagonists as drugs capable of treating positive symptoms of psychosis (Leysen et al.

*Current Pharmaceutical Design* 1997, 3, 367-390 and Carlsson *Current Opinion in CPNS Investigational Drugs* 2000, 2(1), 22-24).

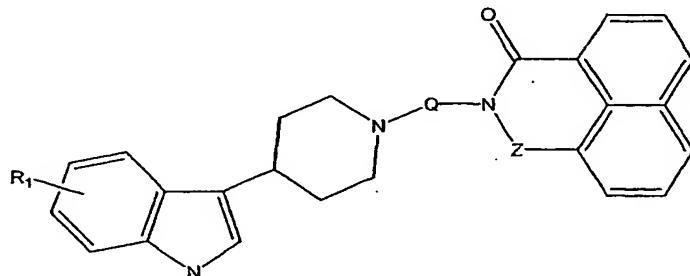
Accordingly, dopamine D<sub>4</sub> receptor ligands are potential drugs for the treatment of schizophrenia and other psychoses, and compounds with combined effects at dopamine D<sub>4</sub> and 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> receptors may have the further benefit of improved effect on positive and negative symptoms in schizophrenia, including depressive and anxiety symptoms.

Dopamine D<sub>4</sub> ligands related to the compounds of the invention are known from WO 98/28293. The indane and dihydroindole derivatives disclosed herein have the general formula



wherein A is an indole and Y is a group completing an indane or a dihydroindole and the other substituents are as defined in the application.

EP 722 942 claim compounds having the formula



wherein Q is a chain and Z is CO, SO<sub>2</sub> or SO and the other substituents are as defined in the application. The compounds are said to have serotonin agonistic and -antagonistic activities. The compounds are in particular said to bind to 5-HT<sub>2</sub> and D<sub>2</sub> receptors.

Other dopamine D<sub>4</sub> ligands, wherein the indane or dihydroindole is replaced by a pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine, a benzimidazole or a furo[2,3-b]pyridine, are described in WO 94/20497, WO 94/22839 and US 5,700,802.

## 5 Summary of the Invention

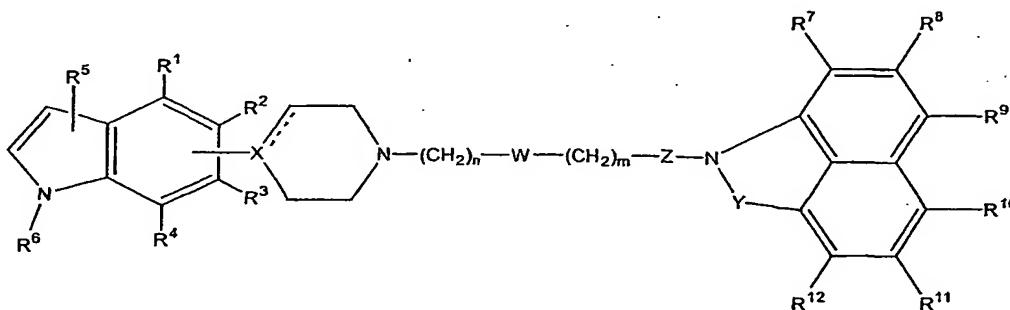
The object of the present invention is to provide compounds that are partial agonists or antagonists at the dopamine D<sub>4</sub> receptor, in particular such compounds with combined effects at the dopamine D<sub>4</sub> receptors and the 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> receptor.

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A further object of the invention is to provide compounds with no or only low affinity for alpha-1 adrenergic receptors.

Accordingly, the present invention relates to novel compounds of formula I

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wherein Y is CO, CS, SO, SO<sub>2</sub> or CH<sub>2</sub>; Z is CO, CS, SO, SO<sub>2</sub> or CH<sub>2</sub>; provided that only one of Y and Z is CO, CS, SO or SO<sub>2</sub>;

20 W is a bond, O, S, CO, CS, SO or SO<sub>2</sub>;

n is 0-5, m is 0-5 and n + m is 1-6; provided that when W is O or S, then n ≥ 2 and m ≥ 1, when W is CO, CS, SO or SO<sub>2</sub>, then n ≥ 1 and m ≥ 1;

X is N or CH and the dotted line represents no bond, or X is C and the dotted line represents  
25 a bond;

one of R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> forms a bond to X and the others of R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> and R<sup>7</sup> - R<sup>12</sup> are selected from hydrogen, halogen, cyano, nitro, amino, C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkyl-amino, di-(C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkyl)-amino, C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>2-6</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>2-6</sub>-alkynyl, C<sub>1-6</sub> alkoxy, C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkylthio, hydroxy, C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkyl substituted with hydroxy or thiol, C<sub>3-8</sub>-cycloalkyl, C<sub>3-8</sub>-cycloalkyl-C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkyl, acyl, thioacyl, trifluoromethyl, trifluoromethylsulfonyl and C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkylsulfonyl; and

R<sup>6</sup> is hydrogen, C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>2-6</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>2-6</sub>-alkynyl, C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkyl substituted with hydroxy or thiol, C<sub>3-8</sub>-cycloalkyl, C<sub>3-8</sub>-cycloalkyl-C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkyl, acyl, thioacyl, trifluoromethylsulfonyl and C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkylsulfonyl;

10

or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

In a first particular embodiment, the present invention relates to compounds wherein Z is CH<sub>2</sub> and Y is SO<sub>2</sub>.

15

In a second embodiment, the invention relates to such compounds wherein one of R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> forms a bond to X and the others of R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> and R<sup>7</sup> - R<sup>12</sup> are selected from hydrogen, halogen, cyano, nitro, amino, C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1-6</sub> alkoxy, C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkylthio, hydroxy, and trifluoromethyl and R<sup>6</sup> is hydrogen, C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkyl, or C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkylcarbonyl.

20

In a third embodiment, the present invention relates to compounds wherein R<sup>2</sup> or R<sup>3</sup> forms a bond to X.

In a fourth embodiment, the invention relates to such compounds wherein X is N.

25

In a fifth embodiment, the invention relates to such compounds wherein X is C.

In a sixth embodiment, the invention relates to such compounds wherein X is CH.

30 In a seventh embodiment, the invention relates to such compounds wherein W is a bond and n + m is 1 to 4, in particular 3.

Specific compounds according to the invention are

- 2-{3-[4-(1*H*-Indol-5-yl)piperazin-1-yl]propan-1-yl}-2*H*-naphtho[1,8-cd]isothiazole 1,1-dioxide,  
2-{3-[4-(1*H*-Indol-6-yl)piperazin-1-yl]propan-1-yl}-2*H*-naphtho[1,8-cd]isothiazole 1,1-dioxide,  
2-{3-[1-(1*H*-Indol-5-yl)-3,6-dihydro-2*H*-pyridin-4-yl]propan-1-yl}-2*H*-naphtho[1,8-cd]isothiazole 1,1-dioxide  
5 2-{3-[1-(1*H*-Indol-5-yl)piperidin-4-yl]propan-1-yl}-2*H*-naphtho[1,8-cd]isothiazole 1,1-dioxide

or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof.

10

The compounds of the invention have been found to show high affinity for dopamine D<sub>4</sub> receptors and to be partial agonists or antagonists at dopamine D<sub>4</sub> receptors. The compounds also show affinity for serotonergic 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> receptors.

Accordingly, the compounds of the invention are considered useful in the treatment of positive and negative symptoms of schizophrenia and other psychoses, anxiety disorders, such as generalised anxiety disorder, panic disorder, and obsessive compulsive disorder, depression, aggression, cognitive disorders, side effects induced by conventional antipsychotic agents, migraine, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder and in the improvement of sleep.

20

In another aspect, the present invention provides a pharmaceutical composition comprising at least one compound of formula I as defined above or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof in a therapeutically effective amount and in combination with one or more pharmaceutically acceptable carriers or diluents.

25

In a further aspect, the present invention provides the use of a compound of formula I as defined above or an acid addition salt thereof for the manufacture of a pharmaceutical preparation for the treatment of the above mentioned disorders.

### 30 Detailed Description of the Invention

The compounds of general formula I may exist as optical isomers thereof and such optical isomers are also embraced by the invention.

The term C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkyl refers to a branched or unbranched alkyl group having from one to six carbon atoms inclusive, such as methyl, ethyl, 1-propyl, 2-propyl, 1-butyl, 2-butyl, 2-methyl-2-propyl, 2-methyl-1-propyl, pentyl and hexyl.

- 5 Similarly, C<sub>2-6</sub>-alkenyl and C<sub>2-6</sub>-alkynyl, respectively, designate such groups having from two to six carbon atoms, including one double bond and triple bond respectively, such as ethenyl, propenyl, butenyl, ethynyl, propynyl and butynyl.

- 10 The terms C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkylthio, C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkylsulfonyl, C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkylamino, C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkylcarbonyl, etc. designate such groups in which C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkyl is as defined above.

The term C<sub>3-8</sub>-cycloalkyl designates a monocyclic or bicyclic carbocycle having three to eight C-atoms, such as cyclopropyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, etc.

- 15 Halogen means fluoro, chloro, bromo or iodo.

As used herein the term acyl refers to a formyl, C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkylcarbonyl, arylcarbonyl, aryl-C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkylcarbonyl, C<sub>3-8</sub>-cycloalkylcarbonyl or a C<sub>3-8</sub>-cycloalkyl-C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkyl-carbonyl group and the term thioacyl is the corresponding acyl group in which the carbonyl group is 20 replaced with a thiocabonyl group.

The term aryl refers to a carbocyclic aromatic group, such as phenyl or naphthyl, in particular phenyl, including methyl substituted phenyl or naphthyl.

- 25 The acid addition salts of the compounds of the invention are pharmaceutically acceptable salts formed with non-toxic acids. Exemplary of such organic salts are those with maleic, fumaric, benzoic, ascorbic, succinic, oxalic, bis-methylenesalicylic, methanesulfonic, ethanesulfonic, acetic, propionic, tartaric, salicylic, citric, gluconic, lactic, malic, mandelic, cinnamic, citraconic, aspartic, stearic, palmitic, itaconic, glycolic, p-  
30 aminobenzoic, glutamic, benzenesulfonic and theophylline acetic acids, as well as the 8-halotheophyllines, for example 8-bromotheophylline. Exemplary of such inorganic salts are those with hydrochloric, hydrobromic, sulfuric, sulfamic, phosphoric and nitric acids.

The pharmaceutical compositions of this invention or those which are manufactured in accordance with this invention may be administered by any suitable route, for example orally in the form of tablets, capsules, powders, syrups, etc., or parenterally in the form of solutions for injection. For preparing such compositions, methods well known in the art may 5 be used, and any pharmaceutically acceptable carriers, diluents, excipients or other additives normally used in the art may be used.

Conveniently, the compounds of the invention are administered in unit dosage form containing said compounds in an amount of about 0.01 to 100 mg.

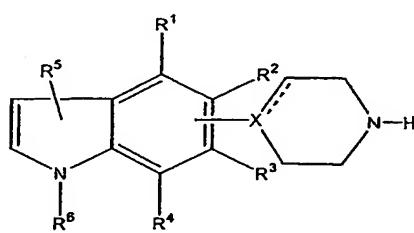
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The total daily dose is usually in the range of about 0.05 - 500 mg and most preferably about 0.1 to 50 mg of the active compound of the invention.

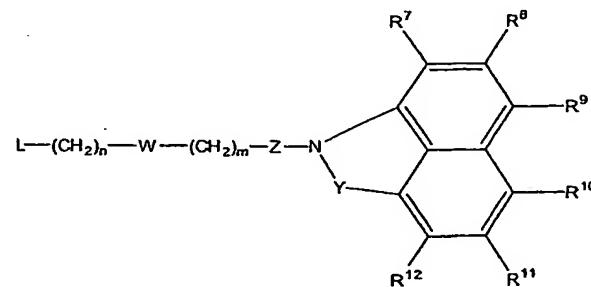
The compounds of the invention may be prepared as follows:

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- 1) Alkylating a piperazine, piperidine or tetrahydropyridine of formula II with an alkylating derivative of formula III:



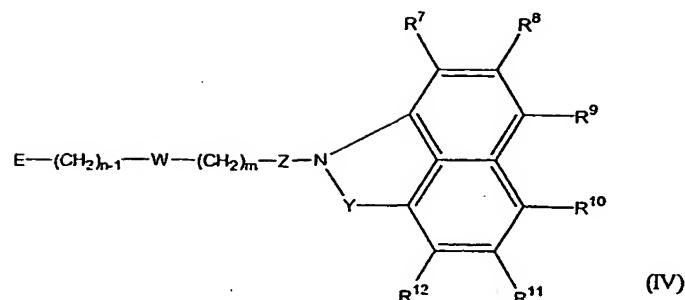
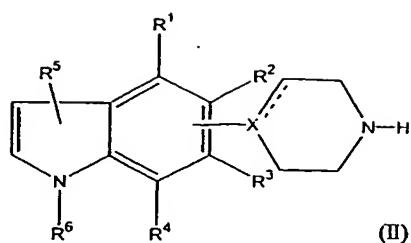
(II)



(III)

wherein R<sup>1</sup>-R<sup>12</sup>, X, Z, Y, n, m, W and the dotted line are as previously defined, and L is a 20 leaving group such as e.g. halogen, mesylate or tosylate;

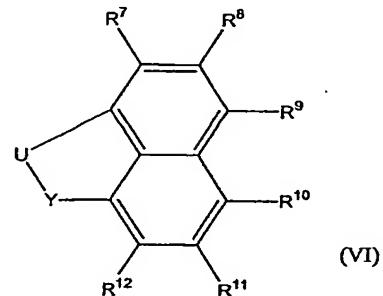
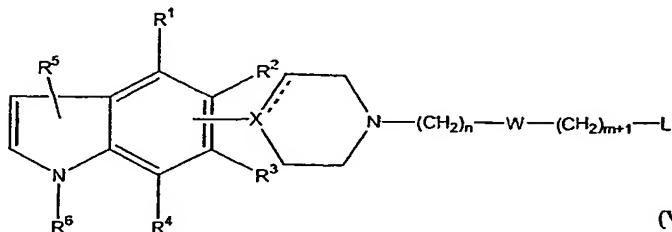
- 2) Reductive alkylation of an amine of formula II with a reagent of formula IV:



wherein  $R^1-R^{12}$ ,  $X$ ,  $Z$ ,  $Y$ ,  $n$ ,  $m$ ,  $W$  and the dotted line are as previously defined, and  $E$  is either an aldehyde or an activated carboxylic acid group;

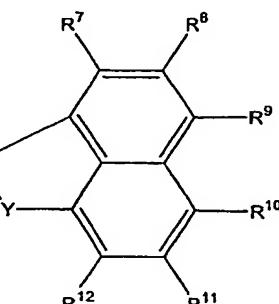
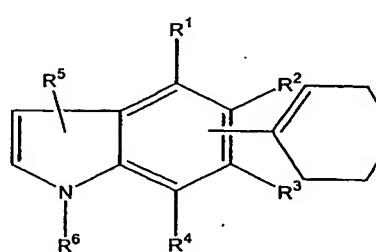
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3) Alkylating a compound of formula VI with an alkylating derivative of formula V:



wherein  $R^1-R^{12}$ ,  $X$ ,  $Y$ ,  $n$ ,  $m$ ,  $W$  and the dotted line are as previously defined and  $L$  is a leaving group such as e.g. halogen, mesylate or tosylate, and  $U$  is  $NH$  or  $N^-$  ;

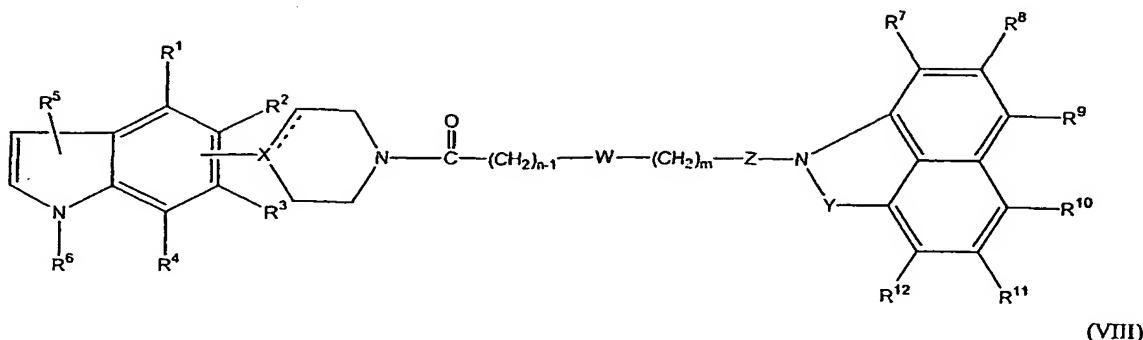
10 4) Reducing the tetrahydropyridinyl double bond in derivatives of formula VII:



(VII)

15 wherein  $R^1-R^{12}$ ,  $Z$ ,  $Y$ ,  $n$ ,  $m$  and  $W$  are as previously defined;

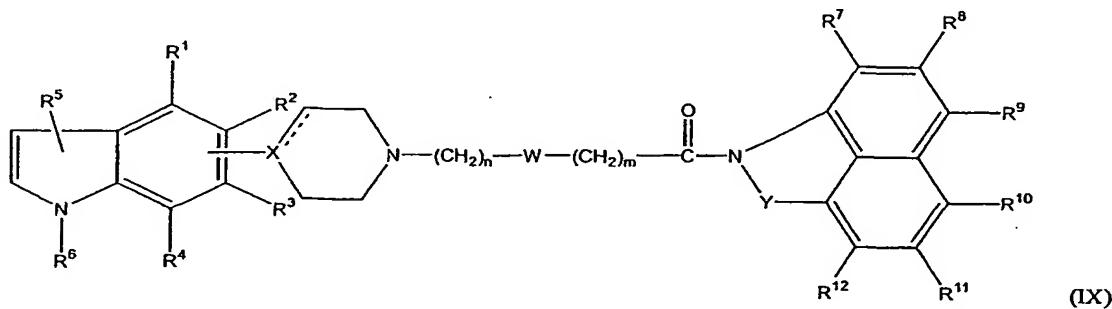
- 5) Reducing the amide carbonyl in a compound of formula VIII:



wherein R<sup>1</sup>-R<sup>12</sup>, X, Y, Z, n, m, W and the dotted line are as previously defined:

5

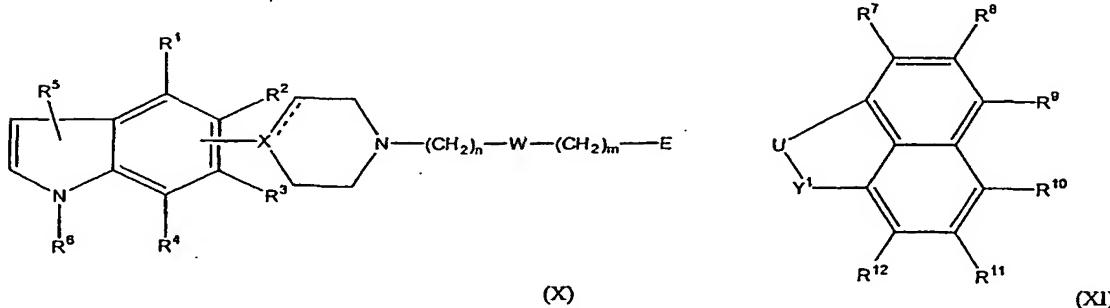
- 6) Reducing the amide carbonyl in a compound of formula EX:



wherein R<sup>1</sup>-R<sup>12</sup>, X, Y, n, m, W, and the dotted line are as previously defined;

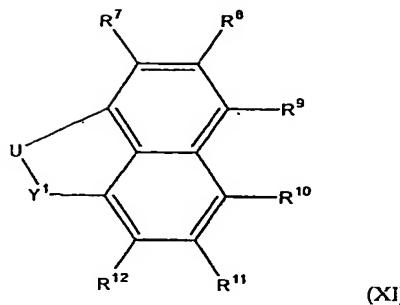
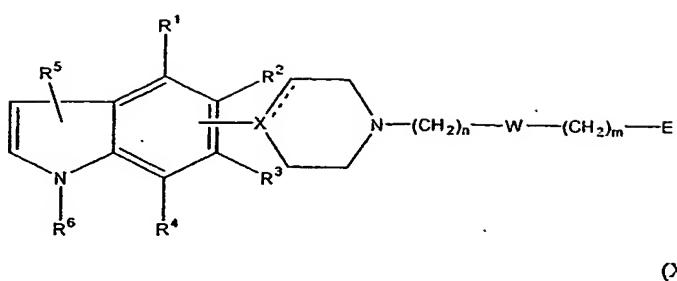
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- 7) Reductive alkylation of an amine of formula XI with a reagent of formula X:



wherein  $R^1$ - $R^{12}$ , X, n, m, W and the dotted line are as previously defined, and E is either an aldehyde or an activated carboxylic acid group,  $Y^1$  is  $CH_2$  and U is NH, or;

8) Acylation of an amine of formula XI with a reagent of formula X:



wherein R<sup>1</sup>-R<sup>12</sup>, X, n, m, W and the dotted line are as previously defined, and E is either an  
5 aldehyde or an activated carboxylic acid group, Y<sup>1</sup> is CH<sub>2</sub>, U is NH; whereupon the  
compound of Formula (I) is isolated as the free base or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid  
addition salt thereof.

The alkylation according to methods 1) and 3) is conveniently performed in an inert organic  
10 solvent such as a suitably boiling alcohol or ketone, preferably in the presence of an organic  
or inorganic base (potassium carbonate, diisopropylethylamine or triethylamine) at reflux  
temperature. Alternatively, the alkylation can be performed at a fixed temperature, which is  
different from the boiling point, in one of the above mentioned solvents or in dimethyl  
formamide (DMF), dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO) or N-methylpyrrolidin-2-one (NMP),  
15 preferably in the presence of a base.

Some of the amines of formula (II) are known from the literature or may be prepared  
analogously (see WO 98/28293, WO 94/20459 and US patent No. 5,576,319). Piperazines  
of formula (II) may be prepared from nitroindoles by reduction of the nitro group to an  
20 aniline, which subsequently is subjected to piperazine synthesis by methods obvious to a  
chemist skilled in the art (see also Kruse et al. *Red. Trav. Chim. Pays.Bas.* **1988** *107*, 303-  
309). Piperidines such as 5-(piperidin-4-yl)-1*H*-indoles may be prepared from the  
corresponding tetrahydropyridines (WO 94/20459). Alkylating reagents of formula (III) are  
known from the literature (see Malleron et al. *J. Med. Chem.* **1991**, *43*, 2477-2483).  
25 Alkylating reagents of formula (V) can be prepared by methods obvious to a chemist skilled  
in the art, and compounds of formula (VI) are commercially available or described in the  
literature.

The reductive alkylation according to methods 2) and 7) is performed by standard literature methods. The reaction can be performed in two steps, e.g. coupling of derivatives of formula (II/XI) and the reagent of formula (IV/X) by standard methods via the carboxylic acid chloride or by use of coupling reagents such as e.g. dicyclohexyl carbodiimide followed by reduction of the resulting amide with lithium aluminium hydride or alane. The reaction can also be performed by a standard one-pot procedure. Aldehydes or carboxylic acids of formula (IV/X) can be prepared analogously to the synthetic sequence described for alkylating reagents of formula (III/V) but by the use of acetal protected haloalkanal or the corresponding protected carboxylic acid derivatives.

The alkylation according to method 3), where Y is CO, CS, SO or SO<sub>2</sub> is conveniently performed by reacting the nitrogen anion of (VI) with (V). The nitrogen anion of (VI) can be prepared in an inert organic solvent, e.g. dimethyl formamide (DMF), dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO) or N-methylpyrrolidin-2-one (NMP), by the use of a strong base, e.g. NaH, before the alkylation.

The reduction of the double bond according to method 4) is generally performed by catalytic hydrogenation at low pressure (< 3 atm.) in a Parr apparatus, or by using reducing agents such as diborane or hydroboric derivatives as produced *in situ* from NaBH<sub>4</sub> in trifluoroacetic acid in inert solvents such as tetrahydrofuran (THF), dioxane or diethyl ether. Starting materials of formula (VII) may be prepared by methods 1), 3), 7) and 8).

Reduction of amide groups according to methods 5) and 6) is most conveniently performed with lithium aluminium hydride or alane in an inert organic solvent such as e.g. tetrahydrofuran (THF) or diethylether from 0 °C to reflux temperature. Starting materials of formula (VIII) may be prepared by methods 2) and 3), whereas starting materials of formula (IX) may be prepared by methods 1), 7) and 8).

30

The acylation according to method 8) is conveniently performed by the use of coupling reagents such as e.g. dicyclohexyl carbodiimide.

## Experimental Section

Melting points were determined on a Büchi B-540 apparatus and are uncorrected. Mass spectra were obtained on a Quattro MS-MS system from VG Biotech, Fisons Instruments. Analytical LC-MS data were obtained on a PE Sciex API 150EX instrument equipped with IonSpray source and Shimadzu LC-8A/SLC-10A LC system. The LC conditions (50 X 4.6 mm YMC ODS-A with 5 µm particle size) were linear gradient elution with water/acetonitrile/trifluoroacetic acid (90:10:0.05) to water/acetonitrile/trifluoroacetic acid (10:90:0.03) in 7 min at 2 mL/min. Purity was determined by integration of the UV trace (254 nm). The retention times R<sub>t</sub> are expressed in minutes. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra were recorded at 500.13 MHz on a Bruker Avance DRX500 instrument or at 250.13 MHz on a Bruker AC 250 instrument. Deuterated chloroform (99.8%D) or dimethyl sulfoxide (99.9%D) were used as solvents. TMS was used as internal reference standard. Chemical shift values are expressed in ppm-values. The following abbreviations are used for multiplicity of NMR signals: s=singlet, d=doublet, t=triplet, q=quartet, qui=qintet, h=heptet, dd=double doublet, dt=double triplet, dq=double quartet, tt=triplet of triplets, m=multiplet, b=broad. NMR signals corresponding to acidic protons are generally omitted. Content of water in crystalline compounds was determined by Karl Fischer titration. For column chromatography silica gel of type Kieselgel 60, 40-60 mesh ASTM was used.

## Examples

### Preparation of intermediates

25

#### A. Alkylating reagents

##### 2-(3-Bromopropan-1-yl)-2H-naphth[1,8-cd]isothiazole 1,1-dioxide

A suspension of sodium hydride (4.1 g, 60% in mineral oil) and dimethyl formamide (250 mL) was kept at 20-23 °C followed by the addition of a solution of 2H-naphth[1,8-cd]isothiazole 1,1-dioxide (20 g) in dimethyl formamide (250 mL). The resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 10 min followed by the addition of a solution of 1,3-dibromopropane (40 mL) in dimethyl formamide (100 mL) at a temperature of 10-12 °C.

The resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 min and poured onto ice. The aqueous phase was extracted with ethyl acetate, and the combined organic phases were washed with brine, dried ( $MgSO_4$ ) and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography on silicagel (eluent: ethyl acetate/heptane 1:4) to give the 5 product as a crystalline compound (20.4 g).

## B. Amines

### 5-(Piperazin-1-yl)-1*H*-indole

10 A mixture of 5-nitro-1*H*-indole (34 g), palladium on activated carbon (Pd 5 %, water 50 %) (2.5 g) and ethyl acetate was shaken at room temperature for 1.5 h under 3 atmospheres of hydrogen. The mixture was filtered and the solvent was removed *in vacuo* to yield a crystalline compound (28 g), which was dissolved in tetrahydrofuran (400 mL). The solution was subsequently added to a boiling mixture of *N*-benzyliminodiacetic acid (54.4 g) and 1,1'-carbonyldiimidazole (82.4 g) in tetrahydrofuran (1100 mL), and the resulting 15 mixture was boiled under reflux for 3 h. The mixture was filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by flash chromatography on silicagel (eluent: ethyl acetate/triethylamine 100:4) to give a white crystalline compound (57.5 g), which subsequently was dissolved in tetrahydrofuran (300 mL) and added to alane in 20 tetrahydrofuran (500 mL) at 5-16 °C. The alane was prepared from lithium aluminium hydride (25 g) and concentrated sulphuric acid (32.3 g). The mixture was stirred at 5 °C for 45 min and subsequently quenched by the addition of water (50 mL), 15 % aqueous sodium hydroxide solution (25 mL) and water (125 mL). The mixture was dried ( $MgSO_4$ ), filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by flash chromatography on silicagel 25 (eluent: ethyl acetate) to give a brown oily compound (44.9 g), which subsequently was dissolved in methanol (1000 mL) and added ammonium formate (150 g) and palladium on activated carbon (Pd 5 %, water 50 %) (12 g). The mixture was boiled under reflux for 45 min, cooled, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was dissolved in tetrahydrofuran/ethyl acetate and added brine and concentrated aqueous ammonia solution 30 under cooling to give a basic reaction mixture. The two phases were separated and the aqueous phase was extracted an additional two times with tetrahydrofuran/ethyl acetate. The combined organic phases were washed with brine, dried ( $MgSO_4$ ) and concentrated *in*

*vacuo*. The residue was crystallised from tetrahydrofuran/n-hetane to give the title compound (17.3 g).

**6-(Piperazin-1-yl)-1H-indole**

Prepared in a similar manner as 5-(piperazin-1-yl)-1*H*-indole starting from 6-amino-1*H*-indole (Brown et al. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 1954, 76, 5149-5150).

**5-(3,6-Dihydro-2*H*-pyridin-4-yl)-1*H*-indole**

See WO 94/20459.

10   **5-(Piperidin-4-yl)-1*H*-indole**

A mixture of 5-(3,6-dihydro-2*H*-pyridin-4-yl)-1*H*-indole (3.4 g), platinum oxide (0.2 g) and acetic acid (50 mL) was shaken at room temperature for 24 h under 3 atmospheres of hydrogen. The mixture was filtered and the solvent was removed *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by flash chromatography on silicagel (eluent: 4 M ammonia in methanol) to give 15 the title compound (1.3 g).

**Preparation of the compounds of the invention**

**Example 1**

20

**1a, 2-[3-[4-(1*H*-Indol-5-yl)piperazin-1-yl]propan-1-yl]-2*H*-naphtho[1,8-cd]isothiazole 1,1-dioxide, hydrochloride**

A mixture of 5-(piperazin-1-yl)-1*H*-indole (1.0 g), 2-(3-bromopropan-1-yl)-2*H*-naphtho[1,8-cd]isothiazole 1,1-dioxide (1.6 g) and triethylamine (3.5 mL) in dimethyl formamide (10 mL) and butanone (100 mL) was boiled under reflux for 8 h. The mixture was filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*, and the residue was purified by flash chromatography on silicagel (eluent: ethyl acetate/triethylamine 100:4) to give the crude product as an yellow oil (2.1 g). The title compound was isolated as the hydrochloride salt from tetrahydrofuran as a white crystalline compound (1.6 g). Mp 275-278 °C. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): 2.30-2.45 (m, 2H); 3.35-3.80 (m, 10H); 4.05 (t, 2H); 6.45 (s, 1H); 7.10 (d, 1H); 7.15 (d, 1H); 7.35 (s, 1H); 7.40-7.50 (m, 2H); 7.60-7.75 (m, 2H); 7.95 (t, 1H); 8.25 (d, 1H); 8.35 (d, 1H); 11.15 (s, 1H); 11.45 (broad s). MS m/z: 447 (MH<sup>+</sup>).

The following compounds were prepared in a similar manner:

**1b, 2-{3-[4-(1H-Indol-6-yl)piperazin-1-yl]propan-1-yl}-2H-naphtho[1,8-cd]isothiazole 1,1-dioxide, hydrochloride**

- 5 from 6-(piperazin-1-yl)-1H-indole and 2-(3-bromopropan-1-yl)-2H-naphtho[1,8-cd]isothiazole 1,1-dioxide. Mp 214-215 °C.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): 1.95-2.10 (m, 2H); 2.45-2.60 (m, 6H); 3.05-3.15 (m, 4H); 3.95 (t, 2H); 6.25 (s, 1H); 6.75 (d, 1H); 6.85 (s, 1H); 7.10-7.20 (m, 2H); 7.35 (d, 1H); 7.60 (d, 1H); 7.65 (t, 1H); 7.90 (t, 1H); 8.25 (d, 1H); 8.30 (d, 1H); 10.70 (s, 1H). MS m/z: 447 (MH<sup>+</sup>).

10

**1c, 2-{3-[1-(1H-Indol-5-yl)-3,6-dihydro-2H-pyridin-4-yl]propan-1-yl}-2H-naphtho[1,8-cd]isothiazole 1,1-dioxide, hydrochloride**

- from 5-(3,6-dihydro-2H-pyridin-4-yl)-1H-indole and 2-(3-bromopropan-1-yl)-2H-naphtho[1,8-cd]isothiazole 1,1-dioxide.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): 2.00-2.10 (m, 2H); 2.55-2.65 (m, 4H); 2.65-2.70 (m, 2H); 3.10 (s, 2H); 3.95 (t, 2H); 6.10 (s, 1H); 6.40 (s, 1H); 7.15 (d, 1H); 7.25 (d, 1H); 7.30-7.40 (m, 2H); 7.60 (s, 1H); 7.65 (d, 1H); 7.70 (t, 1H); 7.90 (t, 1H); 8.25 (d, 1H); 8.30 (d, 1H); 11.05 (s, 1H). MS m/z: 444 (MH<sup>+</sup>).

**1d, 2-{3-[1-(1H-Indol-5-yl)piperidin-4-yl]propan-1-yl}-2H-naphtho[1,8-cd]isothiazole 1,1-dioxide, hydrochloride**

- 20 from 5-(piperidin-4-yl)-1H-indole and 2-(3-bromopropan-1-yl)-2H-naphtho[1,8-cd]isothiazole 1,1-dioxide. LC/MS (m/z) 446 (MH<sup>+</sup>) 387; RT = 2.19; purity: 74%.

25 **Pharmacological Testing**

The compounds of the invention were tested in well-recognised and reliable tests. The tests were as follows:

30 **Inhibition of the binding of [ $^3\text{H}$ ]YM-09151-2 to human dopamine D<sub>4,2</sub> receptors**

By this method, the inhibition by drugs of the binding of [<sup>3</sup>H]YM-09151-2 (0.06 nM) to membranes of human cloned dopamine D<sub>4,2</sub> receptors expressed in CHO-cells is determined *in vitro*. Method modified from NEN Life Science Products, Inc., technical data certificate PC2533-10/96.

5

### Inhibition of the binding of [<sup>3</sup>H]Ketanserin to 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> receptors

The compounds were tested with respect to their affinity for 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> receptors by determining 10 their ability to inhibit the binding of [<sup>3</sup>H]Ketanserin (0.50 nM) to membranes from rat brain (cortex) *in vitro*. Method described in Sánchez et al. *Drug Dev. Res.* 1991, 22, 239-250.

15  
The test results are shown in table 1:

Comp. No.	D <sub>4</sub> -bind.	5-HT <sub>2A</sub> -bind.
1a	1.9	0.79
1b	91 % (50 nM)	1.8
1c	0.73	0.48
1d	83 % (50 nM)	9.2

Table 1: Binding Data (IC<sub>50</sub> values in nM) or % inhibition of binding.

In general, the compounds of the invention have been found potently to inhibit the binding 20 of [<sup>3</sup>H]YM-09151-2 to dopamine D<sub>4</sub> receptors. The compounds have also been tested in a functional assay described by Gazi et al. in *Br. J. Pharmacol.* 1999, 128, 613-620, and it was found that the compounds are antagonists or partial agonists at dopamine D<sub>4</sub> receptors.

The compounds have also been found to inhibit the binding of [<sup>3</sup>H]Ketanserin to 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> 25 receptors *in vitro*.

The compounds of the invention were also tested in the following tests:

**Inhibition of binding of [<sup>3</sup>H]Spiperone to rat dopamine D<sub>2</sub> receptors**

- 5 By this method, the inhibition of drugs of the binding of [<sup>3</sup>H]Spiperone (0.5 nM) to dopamine D<sub>2</sub> receptors in membranes from rat corpus striatum is determined *in vitro*. Method and results in Hyttel et al. *J. Neurochem.* 1985, 44, 1615-1622.

**Inhibition of binding of [<sup>3</sup>H]Prazosine to rat alpha-1-receptors**

- 10 By this method, the inhibition by drugs of the binding of [<sup>3</sup>H]Prazosin (0.25 nM) to alpha-1 receptors in membranes from rat brain is determined *in vitro*. Method modified from Hyttel et al. *J. Neurochem.* 1985, 44, 1615-1622.

The compounds have no substantial or only weak affinity for the dopamine D<sub>2</sub> receptor.

- 15 Some of the compounds have no or only low affinity for the alpha-1 adrenergic receptor, which imply a low propensity to cause orthostatic hypotension, and no or only low sedative effect.

**Inhibition of the uptake of [<sup>3</sup>H]Serotonin into whole rat brain synaptosomes**

- 20 The compounds were tested with respect to their 5-HT reuptake inhibiting effect by measuring their ability to inhibit the uptake of [<sup>3</sup>H]serotonin into whole rat brain synaptosomes *in vitro*. The assay was performed as described by Hyttel *Psychopharmacology* 1978, 60, 13.

- 25 Some compounds were shown to be 5-HT reuptake inhibitors. 5-HT reuptake inhibitors are well known antidepressant drugs.

- Accordingly, the compounds of the invention are considered useful in the treatment of positive and negative symptoms of schizophrenia, other psychoses, anxiety disorders, such 30 as generalised anxiety disorder, panic disorder and obsessive compulsive disorder, depression, aggression, cognitive disorders, side effects induced by conventional antipsychotic agents, migraine, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder and in the improvement of sleep. In particular, the compounds of the invention are considered useful

in the treatment of positive and negative symptoms of schizophrenia without inducing extrapyramidal side effects.

### Formulation Examples

5

The pharmaceutical formulations of the invention may be prepared by conventional methods in the art.

For example: Tablets may be prepared by mixing the active ingredient with ordinary adjuvants and/or diluents and subsequently compressing the mixture in a conventional 10 tabletting machine. Examples of adjuvants or diluents comprise: corn starch, potato starch, talcum, magnesium stearate, gelatine, lactose, gums, and the like. Any other adjuvants or additives usually used for such purposes such as colourings, flavourings, preservatives etc. may be used provided that they are compatible with the active ingredients.

Solutions for injections may be prepared by dissolving the active ingredient and possible 15 additives in a part of the solvent for injection, preferably sterile water, adjusting the solution to desired volume, sterilising the solution and filling it in suitable ampules or vials. Any suitable additive conventionally used in the art may be added, such as tonicity agents, preservatives, antioxidants, etc.

Typical examples of recipes for the formulation of the invention are as follows:

20

1) Tablets containing 5.0 mg of the active compound calculated as the free base:

Active compound	5.0 mg
Lactose	60 mg
Maize starch	30 mg
Hydroxypropylcellulose	2.4 mg
Microcrystalline cellulose	19.2 mg
Croscarmellose Sodium Type A	2.4 mg
Magnesium stearate	0.84 mg

25

30 2) Tablets containing 0.5 mg of the active compound calculated as the free base:

Active compound	0.5 mg
Lactose	46.9 mg
Maize starch	23.5 mg

20

Povidone	1.8 mg
Microcrystalline cellulose	14.4 mg
Croscarmellose Sodium Type A	1.8 mg
Magnesium stearate	0.63 mg

5

## 3) Syrup containing per millilitre:

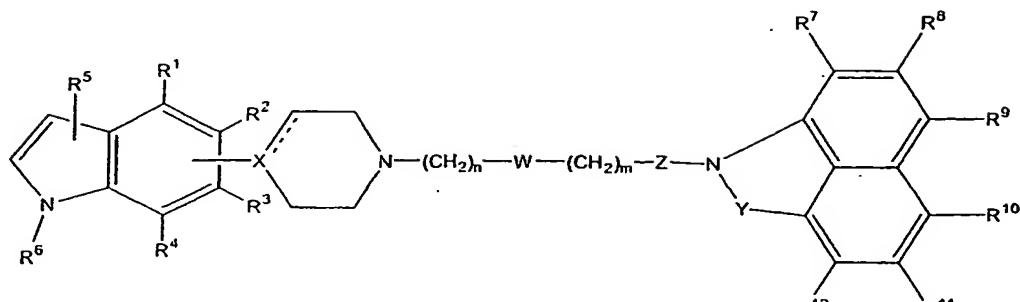
Active compound	25 mg
Sorbitol	500 mg
Hydroxypropylcellulose	15 mg
Glycerol	50 mg
Methyl-paraben	1 mg
Propyl-paraben	0.1 mg
Ethanol	0.005 ml
Flavour	0.05 mg
Saccharin sodium	0.5 mg
Water	ad 1 ml

## 4) Solution for injection containing per millilitre:

Active compound	0.5 mg
Sorbitol	5.1 mg
Acetic Acid	0.05 mg
Saccharin sodium	0.5 mg
Water	ad 1 ml

**Claims**

1. An indole derivative having the formula



(I)

- 5 wherein Y is CO, CS, SO, SO<sub>2</sub> or CH<sub>2</sub>; Z is CO, CS, SO, SO<sub>2</sub> or CH<sub>2</sub>; provided that only one of Y and Z is CO, CS, SO or SO<sub>2</sub>;
- W is a bond, O, S, CO, CS, SO or SO<sub>2</sub>;
- 10 n is 0-5, m is 0-5 and n + m is 1-6; provided that when W is O or S, then n ≥ 2 and m ≥ 1, when W is CO, CS, SO or SO<sub>2</sub>, then n ≥ 1 and m ≥ 1;  
X is N or CH and the dotted line represents no bond, or X is C and the dotted line represents a bond;
- 15 one of R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> forms a bond to X and the others of R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> and R<sup>7</sup>-R<sup>12</sup> are selected from hydrogen, halogen, cyano, nitro, amino, C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkyl-amino, di-(C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkyl)-amino, C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>2-6</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>2-6</sub>-alkynyl, C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkylthio, hydroxy, C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkyl substituted hydroxy or thiol, C<sub>3-8</sub>-cycloalkyl, C<sub>3-8</sub>-cycloalkyl-C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkyl, acyl, thioacyl, trifluoromethyl, trifluoromethylsulfonyl and C<sub>1-6</sub> alkylsulfonyl; and
- 20 R<sup>6</sup> is hydrogen, C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>2-6</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>2-6</sub>-alkynyl, C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkyl substituted hydroxy or thiol, C<sub>3-8</sub>-cycloalkyl, C<sub>3-8</sub>-cycloalkyl-C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkyl, acyl, thioacyl, trifluoromethylsulfonyl and C<sub>1-6</sub> alkylsulfonyl;
- 25 or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

2. A compound according to claim 1 wherein Z is CH<sub>2</sub> and Y is SO<sub>2</sub>.

3. A compound according to claims 1 to 2 wherein one of R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> forms a bond to X and the others of R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> and R<sup>7</sup> - R<sup>12</sup> are selected from hydrogen, halogen, cyano, nitro, amino, C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1-6</sub> alkoxy, C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkylthio, hydroxy and trifluoromethyl, R<sup>6</sup> is hydrogen, C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkylcarbonyl and W is a bond

4. A compound according to claims 1 to 3 wherein R<sup>2</sup> or R<sup>3</sup> form a bond to X.

10

5. A compound according to claims 1 to 4 wherein X is N.

6. A compound according to claims 1 to 4 wherein X is C.

15 7. A compound according to claims 1 to 4 wherein X is CH.

8. A compound according to claims 1 to 7 wherein W is a bond and n + m is 1 to 4.

9. A compound according to claim 1 which is selected from

20 2-{3-[4-(1H-Indol-5-yl)piperazin-1-yl]propan-1-yl}-2H-naphtho[1,8-cd]isothiazole 1,1-dioxide,

2-{3-[4-(1H-Indol-6-yl)piperazin-1-yl]propan-1-yl}-2H-naphtho[1,8-cd]isothiazole 1,1-dioxide,

25 2-{3-[1-(1H-Indol-5-yl)-3,6-dihydro-2H-pyridin-4-yl]propan-1-yl}-2H-naphtho[1,8-cd]isothiazole 1,1-dioxide,

2-{3-[1-(1H-Indol-5-yl)piperidin-4-yl]propan-1-yl}-2H-naphtho[1,8-cd]isothiazole 1,1-dioxide

or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof.

30 10. A pharmaceutical composition characterised in that it comprises a compound of any of claims 1 to 9 in a therapeutically effective amount together with one or more pharmaceutically acceptable carriers or diluents.

11. Use of a compound of any of Claims 1 to 9 for the manufacture of a medicament useful in the treatment of positive and negative symptoms of schizophrenia, other psychoses, anxiety disorders, such as generalised anxiety disorder, panic disorder and obsessive compulsive disorder, depression, aggression, cognitive disorders, side effects induced by conventional 5 antipsychotic agents, migraine, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder and in the improvement of sleep.
12. A method of treating the positive and negative symptoms of schizophrenia, other psychoses, anxiety disorders, such as generalised anxiety disorder, panic disorder, and 10 obsessive compulsive disorder, depression, aggression, cognitive disorders, side effects induced by conventional antipsychotic agents, migraine, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder and in the improvement of sleep comprising administration of a therapeutically acceptable amount of a compound according to any of claims 1 to 9.

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/DK 01/00408

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC7 C07D 417/14, A61K 31/38 , 395 , 4045 , 4523, 496 , A61P 25/06 , 18 , 20, 22, 24, 28//  
 (C07D 417/14, C07D 209:04, 211:04, 241:04, 27S:06)

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC7: C07D, A61K, A61P

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

SE,DK,FI,NO classes as above

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

CHEM. ABS. DATA, BIOSIS, EMBASE, MEDLINE

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	EP 0722942 A1 (MERCK PATENT GMBH), 24 July 1996 (24.07.96), examples 1-2, pages 8-9; example 10, pages 14-15; abstract; claims  --	1-12
A	WO 9420497 A1 (MERCK SHARP & DOHME LIMITED), 15 Sept 1994 (15.09.94), examples 12, pages 33-34; examples 18-19, pages 37-39; abstract; claims  --	1-12
A	EP 0854146 A1 (ELI LILLY AND COMPANY LIMITED), 22 July 1998 (22.07.98)  --	1-12

 Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. See patent family annex.

- \* Special categories of cited documents:
- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- "E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date
- "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- "X" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- "Y" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
- "&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search  23 October 2001	Date of mailing of the international search report  24-10-2001
Name and mailing address of the ISA/ Swedish Patent Office Box 5055, S-102 42 STOCKHOLM Facsimile No. +46 8 666 02 86	Authorized officer  PER RENSTRÖM/BS Telephone No. +46 8 782 25 00

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## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/DK 01/00408

## C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	<p>Bioorganic &amp; Medicinal Chemistry, Volume 5, No 2, 1997, Dirk Roeda et al, "Synthesis of (<sup>11</sup>C) RPR-72840A and Its Evaluation as a Radioligand for the Serotonin Reuptake Site in Positron Emission Tomography" page 397 - page 403</p> <p>--</p> <p>-----</p>	1-12

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# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.  
PCT/DK01/00408

## Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1.  Claims Nos.: 12  
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:  
**see next sheet**
2.  Claims Nos.:  
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:
3.  Claims Nos.:  
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

## Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1.  As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
2.  As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3.  As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4.  No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

### Remark on Protest

- The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.  
 No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.  
PCT/DK01/00408

Claim 12 relates to a method of treatment of the human or animal body by surgery or by therapy/a diagnostic method practised on the human or animal body/Rule 39.1(iv). Nevertheless, a search has been executed for this claim. The search has been based on the alleged effects of the compounds/compositions.

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